Notes for persuasion essay

1. 15 countries currently involved in Arab spring, three of which have succeeded in overthrowing their government
2. Algeria
3. Bahrain
4. Egypt
5. Iran
6. Iraq
7. Jordan
8. Kuwait
9. Lebanon
10. Libya
11. Morocco
12. Oman
13. Saudi Arabia
14. Syria
15. Tunisia
16. Mauritania
17. Yemen <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/world/middle-east-protests/>
18. The Arab spring was started in Tunisia by College-educated Mohamed Bouazizi, who started selling apples on the street because there were no job, and he killed himself by setting himself on fire in protest. Three police came to his apple stand and tried to confiscate his apples and when he went to take them back the man slapped him and then his two partners beat him.
19. The main goal of the countries is to form a democracy
20. Tunisia was the first country to succeed in overthrowing the government
21. Egypt was the second country to succeed
22. Libya was the third country to succeed
23. Middle eastern regimes have started executing more people in order to scare away protesters
    1. Important Dates of Arab Spring (<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/interactive/2011/mar/22/middle-east-protest-interactive-timeline>)
24. December 19th 2010 Mohamed Bouazizi lights himself on fire in protest of being assaulted by the police, and being unable to find a job
25. January 25th 2011 first protest in Egypt, turns into riot, government blocks twitter and Facebook
26. February 14th 2011 other countries including Iran and Yemen follow in Egypt’s footsteps and began to protest, Iran had the largest riot since the 2009 presidential elections
27. February 16th Libya joins in the protesting after a human rights activist is arrested, and pro Gaddafi loyalist attack the protesters
28. February 25th protesting erupts in several different cities across the middle east, 6000 are killed in Iran when government officials open fire on crowd of protesters
29. March 18th 2011 forty five people killed in Syria during a protest
30. April 12th Syrian soldiers shot for refusing to fire on protesters Witnesses claim soldiers who disobeyed orders in Banias were shot by security services as crackdown on protests intensifies
31. April 24th 2011 Libya Regime forces batter Misrata hours after claiming siege on hold Troops loyal to Gaddafi renew bombardment despite statement that tribal leaders would be given 48 hours to broker resolution
32. Hamza was picked up by security forces on 29 April. On 27 May his badly mutilated corpse was released to his horrified family, who were warned to keep silent.
33. According to a YouTube video and human rights activists, Hamza was tortured and his swollen body showed bullet wounds on his arms, black eyes, cuts, marks consistent with electric shock devices, bruises and whip marks. His neck had been broken and his penis cut off.
34. Libyan rebels launch dual offensive
35. Misrata death toll rises as rebel forces from the city and from a stronghold further west begin assault against Gaddafi troops
36. July 18th Libyan rebels push towards Brega backed by Nato air strikes use of alliance warplanes in what amounts to a combat support role likely to sharpen criticism of Nato operation
37. 6 August 2011: between 200,000 and 350,000 protesters took part in mass rallies in major cities across Israel. Demonstrations took place in Tel Aviv
38. 7 August 2011: some 1,300 parents staged "strollers marches" in Giv'atayim, Karmiel, and Pardes Hanna-Karkur. In Tel Aviv, some 100 right-wing activists marched in Rothschild Boulevard, protesting what they called the "anarchistic nature of the leftist housing protest
39. 13 August 2011: at most 75,000 people took part in mass rallies in major cities across Israel. Demonstrations took place in Haifa, Beersheba, Afula, Eilat, Rosh Pinna, Nahariya, Dimona, Petah Tikva, Modi'in-Maccabim-Re'ut, Beit She'an, Netanya, Ramat HaSharon, Hod HaSharon, Rishon LeZion, Beit Shemesh, and Ashkelon
40. 22 August 2011: The activists, including Daphne Leef, decided to take over abandoned buildings. Tens of activists, including members of Knesset Dov Khenin (Hadash) and Nitzan Horowitz (New Movement – Meretz) stormed a building on Dov Hoz street in Tel Aviv and waved placards calling for affordable housing.
41. 26 August 2011: Protesters occupied a second abandoned building in Tel Aviv, on Bialik St., and had planned on staying longer but removed soon after and the building sealed by police.
42. 27 August 2011: In Tel Aviv, around 10,000 protesters marched from Habima Square to the intersection of Ibn Gvirol and Shaul Hamelech streets, where a rally was held
43. 3 September: A protest billed as the "March of the Million" sees an estimated 460,000 people taking to the streets throughout the country, 300,000 of which in Tel Aviv.
44. 6–7 September: The Tel Aviv municipality visits tent sites and posts notices that the area needs to be evacuated. Early next morning, city workers arrive to clear tents and other items and are called "Nazis in city hall uniforms" by activists. There were also violent demonstrations at the Tel Aviv city hall against the evacuation of the tents and over 30 activists were arrested
45. 27 September: In press conference, protesters warned Prime Minister Netanyahu that he has a month to make "real and serious recommendations” or “on October 29, just before the Knesset returns to session, we will take to the streets in full force. This year we will take the country back into our hands, rock and roll.
46. 3 October: The symbol of the protest movement, the tent encampment on Tel Aviv Rothschild Boulevard, was dismantled by police.
47. 15 October: An "occupy Tel Aviv" protest held on Rothschild. Several hundred gathered at Tel Aviv Museum plaza where opinions are voiced in "Hyde Park" speakers corner
48. October 20th Gadhafi is killed
49. 29 October: With renewed vigor, tens of thousands of protesters took to the streets of most Israeli cities, except for Beersheva.
50. The mayor of Jerusalem Nir Barkat stated that "the government must produce affordable housing" and that "I expect the government and the Israel Lands Administration to take responsibility for the matter.
51. he mayor of Tel Aviv Ron Huldai also declared that "the tent demonstrations are justified and appropriate" and that "the [central] government is abandoning social issues to market forces.
52. MK Nitzan Horowitz of Meretz showed his support in the protests and referred to the protesters as "the new homeless people of Netanyahu and Finance Minister Yuval Steinitz." Fellow MKIsaac Herzog of the Labour party stated that "all efforts to encourage affordable housing construction in Tel Aviv fail due to the resistance of the Israeli Finance ministry, the Israel Lands Administration, the Israeli ministers and due to the position of the prime minister against government intervention of market prices," and that "it's time to examine an intervention." Herzog also stated that "you deserve not only to eat cottage, but also to build a cottage.
53. Protest organizers and opposition MKs such as Shelly Yachimovich of the Labor party dismissed Prime Minister Netanyahu's proposed reforms as "spin", and accused the Prime Minister of using the housing crisis as a cover to advance his program of land privatization.[104] At the same time, green organizations have warned that Netanyahu's proposals would lead to the destruction of open spaces in the centre of the country by land developers, and the removal of community input into the land development process
54. Knesset Speaker Reuven Rivlin announced that it is necessary to keep a free market in Israel and to be careful that the protest activists won't lead Israel towards the path of destruction andanarchy.
55. Israeli minister Benny Begin also criticized the protests, stating that it is a political struggle "with speech writers", aimed at overthrowing the Prime Minister of Israel, under the guise of protesting housing issues which "did not develop recently, and which would not be solved any time soon" Another government minister, Yuli Edelstein stated that among the organizers there are "anarchists associated with the Communist Party, Little foxes whom hang out along the protesters. They call Israel a fascist state, and this just shows how much they do not care for the protests."
56. David Amar, the Mayor of Nesher, attacked the inhabitants of the encampment in Rothschild stating that "You're going through the Rothschild boulevard in at 1:30 AM and all you can see isHookahs and sushi. If they bring Sushi worth 35 NIS to the encampment - it indicates that their situation is not particularly difficult. This is not a protest".
57. Knesset member Miri Regev has stated that Daphne Leef "represents the extreme left".In response, Leef stated that she felt embarrassed about the violent confrontation which occurred during Regev's visit to the encampment; however, Leef emphasized that contrary to Regev's belief, the protests were first and foremost a social struggle and not a political one.
58. On July 20, 2011, "Im Tirtzu" announced that they would not take part in the housing protests anymore because they claimed that the New Israel Fund and various radical left-wing groups are directly involved in the housing protests. Officials in the organization Stated that "Daphne Leef's struggle, who is perceived in the media as the initiator of the struggle, is actually a video editor working for the NIF and Shatil." This was also reported in Front Page Magazine.
59. In September 2011, Knesset member Aryeh Eldad said that 'there is no doubt that the extreme-left and post-zionists are funding the protests. The thousands who are protesting their plight do not understand that they are marionettes in a game larger than housing costs and baby strollers'
60. Shimon Sheves, former General Director of the Office of the Prime Minister under Yitzhak Rabin and former Israeli Labor Party activist, confirmed that a new political party was being formed in the aftermath of the summer protests but refused to reveal names other than that it would be people from the National Left organization. Disenchanted with the Labor party, he affirmed that he would stand behind the new party
61. Libya now in state of turmoil
62. Fighting continues in Egypt, unable to make decision on new government
63. Tunisia still forming government
64. The prominent Israeli modern orthodox rabbi Yuval Sherlo stated that in his opinion the protest movement has become anarchist in nature and therefore he personally finds it difficult to relate with it. He stated that the protest organizers need to change course: "After a big burst of justified pain and anger, without which the troubling issues would not have not been brought up on to the agenda, the protests have been exhausted". Sherlo stated that despite the wide public criticism raised against the Netanyahu government, "this government has done quite a few good things to promote ​​employment, balance payments, and is responsible for the fact that Israel's macro-economic situation is quite good". Later on, Sherlo gave a speech in the movement's protest rally in Jerusalem in which he called on Prime Minister Netanyahu "to embrace these people".
65. On August 16, 2011 prominent Israeli orthodox rabbi Israel Meir Lau, who is the former Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi of Israel and current Chief Rabbi of Tel Aviv, held a discussion on the ongoing protests with representatives from the National Union of Israeli Students at the offices of the Rabbinate in Tel Aviv. Lau noted that the protest movement is unprecedented in Israel, and added that "this is the first time I remember ever having seen this many people who didn’t know each other before, coming together – outside of a time of war. You have captured my heart." In addition, Lau promised to contact Prime Minister Netanyahu personally and tell him to honor the mandate of the Trachtenberg committee and accept its recommendations
66. Ben-Dror Yemini, an editor at Maariv, used his 26 August 2011 weekend column to report a strong left-wing turn of the protests that would attempt to connect the 'social justice' to the events leading up to anticipated September protests on the West Bank. Yemini revealed an agreement summarized after protest leaders met with left-wing leaders and anarchists including the heads of The National Left and Peace Now to discuss combining activities such as marches to the 'border' and to bring the Palestinians into the protest.
67. Shay Golden, the assistant editor in chief of Maariv and former editor at the Haaretz newspaper has said that he has been made an enemy of the protests since he criticized the media coverage. He accused his media colleagues of forgetting their journalistic responsibilities and subsequtnly becoming spokespeople for the protests, and silencing opposing voices
68. Yair Lapid, a journalist and television personality, has supported the protest since its first days. During the second week of the protest, he published an article in his weekly Yedioth Ahronoth column titled "The Slaves Revolt" (a pun on Ayn Rand's Atlas Shrugged titled in Israel the Titans Revolt Mered Hanefilim), where he sympathized with the protestors and implicitly blamed the Netanyahu government for its unjust allocation of resources. A month later, he had published a draft for a social contract, defined as an attempt to phrase the principles of a new, civil agenda. The contract, based on the Ten Commandments, called for anti-ostentation and exaggerated emphasis of the differences between rich and poor, and protestation against the greediness of large corporations who only care about the bottom line

Libya

1. Started February 15th 2011

Tunisia

1. Started January 14th 2011

Yemen

1. Started January 27th 2011

Syria

1. Syria is currently in the worst shape out of all the countries in the middle east
2. Death count is over 7,000
3. People have to bury dead at night because they might be killed if they are see during the day
4. Syrian army attacks the makeshift medic clinics for injured civilians
5. The Syrian minorities are siding with the president, Bashar Assad, because they fear that if the Sunni’s are the ones to overthrow the government and take over, there will be a genocide
6. Bashar holds the upper hand because he has the military backing him
7. U.N. unable to help because of vetoes from Russia and China
8. Militia, gangs and the Free Syrian Army made up of citizens and soldiers against the regime

Basic Human Rights

1. Right to live, exist
2. Right to have a family
3. To own property
4. Free Speech
5. Safety from violence
6. Equality of both males and females; women's rights
7. Fair trial
8. To be innocent until proven guilty
9. To be a citizen of a country
10. The right to express his or her sexual orientation
11. To keep one's own gender identity and rights to have or not to have a surgery
12. To vote
13. To seek asylum if a country treats you badly
14. To think freely
15. To believe and practice the religion a person wants
16. To peacefully protest (speak against) a government or group
17. Health care (medical care)
18. Education
19. To communicate through a language
20. Not be forced into marriage
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41. All persons are born free and equal, because they have reason and conscience.
42. Everyone has a right to life, liberty, and security of their person.
43. Everyone is protected from any kind of discriminations.
44. Everyone has a right to have a nationality and change one's nationality.
45. Everyone has a right to an education.
46. Everyone has a right to get a job.
47. Everyone has a right to vote and take part in the government of one's own country.
48. Everyone has a right to take part in cultural life -- to choose a way of life.
49. No person may be tortured, or treated in a cruel or unkind way.
50. Everyone has right to seek and gain asylum in other country from persecution.
51. Everyone has a right to have ideas or opinions, to decide what is right and what is wrong, and to choose a religion.
52. Everyone has a right to speak or write freely.
53. Everyone has a rights to security if the person is at the cases of unemployment, disease, disability, old age or lost of the partner.
54. Everyone has duties to the community where one's personality can be developed freely.

Human Rights Abuses

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